WHOLE NO. 365.

SAMUEL C. BUSEY & CO.

THE DAILY AMERICAN ORGAN Is published every afternoon, (except Sunday,) at the corner of Louisiana avenue and Tenth street, and is delivered to city subscribers (payable to the car-riers) at 634 cents per week. Single copy, 1 cent. Mail subscribers, \$4 00 per annum, or \$2 00 for six months, always in advance.

BATES OF ADVERTISING. Five lines or less, one insertion, 25 cents; each ad-itional line, 5 cents.

Each additional insertion, half of the above rates.

Displayed advertisements charged solid measure. THE WEEKLY AMERICAN ORGAN

is published every Saturday, on the following Terms. Terms.

1 copy, on year. \$2 00 | 1 copy, 6 months. \$1 00 8 copies, one year. \$5 00 | 5 copies, 6 months. \$6 00 copies, one year. \$1 00 | 10 copies, 6 months. \$1 00 \$20 Payments always in advance.

Ten cents per line for each insertion.

Ten cents per line for each insertion.

All communications on business connected with this paper-must be directed to the "American organ," Washington city and be post-paid.

All advertisements for the "Organ" should be handed into the office before twelve o clock, M., of the day of publication.

"Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence—I conjure you to believe me, fellow-citizens—Lie teal-ousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake; since history and experience prove, that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of a republican government."—Washington.

government."— Washington.

"I hope we may find some means, in future, of shielding ourselves from foreign influence, political, commercial, or in whatever form it may be attempted. I can scarcely withhold myself from joining in the wish of Silse Dean—'that there were an ocean of fire between this and the old world."—Jefferson.

At a regular meeting of the National Council, of the American Party, begun and held at Philadel-phia, on the 5th of June, A. D., 1855, the fol-lowing was ad-pted as The Platform and Prin-ciples of the Organization.

I.—The acknowledgment of that Almighty Be-ing, who rules over the Universe,—who presides over the councils of nations,—who conducts the efficient of men and who in every step, by which

over the councils of nations,—who conducts the affairs of men and who, in every step by which we have advanced to the character of an independent nation, has distinguished us by some token of Providential agency.

II.—The cultivition and development of a sentiment of profoundly intense American feeling; of passionate attachment to our country, its history and its institutions; of admiration for the purer days of our part anal existence; of years and on the purer of the

days of our nat onal existence; of veneration, fo the heroism that precipitated our Revolution; and of emulation of the virtue, wisdom, and patriotism that framed our constitution and first successfully applied its provisions.

III.—The maintenance of the union of these

United States as the paramount political good; or, to use the language of Washington, "the primary object of patriotic desire." And hence lst. Opposition to all attempts to weaken er

2d. Uncompromising antagonism to every principle of policy that endangers it.

Sd. The advocacy of an equitable adjustment of

all political differences which threaten its integrity 4th. The suppression of all tendencies to politi

cal division, founded on "geographical discriminations, or on the belief that there is a real difference of interests and views" between the various sections of the Union. 5th. The full recognition of the rights of the several States, as expressed and reserved in the Constitution; and a careful avoidance, by the

General Government, of all interference with their rights by legislative or executive action.

IV.—Obedience to the Constitution of these United States, as the supreme law of the land, sacred-

steadfast resistance to the spirit of innovation upon its principles, however specious the pretexts. Avowing that in all doubtful or disputed points it may only be legally ascertained and expounded by the judical power of the United States. And, as a corollary to the above:

1. A habit of reverential obedience to the law, whether National, State, or Municipal, until they are either repealed or declared unconstitutional by the proper authority.

2. A tender and sacred regard for those acts of

statesmanship, which are to be contradistinguished from acts of ordinary legislation, by the fact of their being of the nature of compacts and agree ments; and so, to be considered a fixed and settled national policy.

V.—A radical revision and modification of th

laws regulating immigration, and the settlement o immigrants. Offering to the honest immigrant who from love of liberty or hatred of oppression, seeks an asylum in the United States, a friendly reception and protection. But unqualifiedly condemning the transmission to our shores of felous and

Paupers.
VI. -The essential modification of the Natural

The repeal by the Legislatures of the respective States, of all State laws allowing foreigners not naturalized to vote.

The repeal, without retroactive operation, of all acts of Congress making grants of land to unnaturalized foreigners, and allowing them to vote in the Territories.

VII.—Hostility to the corrupt means by which the leaders of party have hitherto forced upon us our rulers and our political creeds.

Implacable enmity against the prevalent demoralizing system of fewards for political subserviency, and of punishments for political independence.

Disgust for the wild hunt after office which char-

acterizes the age.

These on the one hand. On the other:— Imitation of the practice of the purer days of Republic; and admiration of the maxim that should seek the man, and not man the office," and of the rule that, the just mode of ascertaining fitness for office is the capability, the faith fulness, and the honesty of the incumbent or can

VIII.—Resistance to the aggressive policy and corrupting tendencies of the Roman Catholic Church in our country by the advancement to all political stations—xecutive, legislativ, judicial, or diplomatic—of those only who do not hold civil allegiance, directly or indirectly, to any foreign power, whether civil or ecclesiastical, and who are Americans by birth, education and training—thus fulfilling the maxim: "AMERICANS ONLY SHALL

The protection of all citizens in the legal and proper exercise of their civil and religious rights and privileges; the maintenance of the right of every man to the full, unrestrained, and peaceful enjc y neut of his own religious opinions and worship and a jealous resistance of all attempts by any sect denomination or church, to obtain an ascendency over any other in the State, by means of an special privileges or exemption, by any political combination of its members, or by a division of their civil allegiance with any foreign power, po-tentate, or ecclesiastic.

IX .- The reformation of the character of our National Legislature, by elevating to that dignified and responsible position men of higher qualifica-tions, purer morals, and more unselfish patriotism. -The restriction of executive patronage, es-

pecially in the matter of appointments to office, so far as it may be permitted by the Constitution, and consistent with the public good.

XI.—The education of the youth of our country

in achools provided by the State; which rehools shall be common to all, without distinction? erect

or party, and free from any influence or direction

or party, and free from any influence or direction of a denominational or partisan character.

And, inasmuch as Christianity, by the Constitutions of nearly all the States; by the decisions of the most eminent judicial authorities; and by the consent of the people of America, is considered an element of our political system; and, as the Holy Bible is at once the source of Christianity, and the depository and fountain of all civil and religious freedom, we oppose every attempt to exclude it from the schools thus established in the States.

XII.—The American party having arises upon

XII.—The American party having arisen upon the ruins and in spite of the opposition of the Whig and Democratic parties, cannot be in any manner responsible for the obnoxious acts of violated pledges of either. And the systematic agitation of the slavery question by these resides here. pledges of either. And the systematic agitation of the slavery question by those parties having elevated sectional hostility into a positive element of political power, and brought our institutions into peril, it has therefore become the imperative duty of the American party to interpose for the purpose of giving peace to the country and perpetuity to the Union. And as experience has shown it impossible to reconcile opinions so extreme as those which separate the disputants, and as there can be no dishonor in submitting to the as there can be no dishonor in submitting to the laws, the National Council has deemed it the best guarantee of common justice and of future peaco, to abide by and maintain the existing laws upon the subject of slavery, as a final and conclusive settlement of that subject, in spirit and in sub-

And regarding it the highest duty to avow their opinions upon a subject so important, in distinct and unequivocal terms, it is hereby declared as the sense of this National Council, that Congress possesses no power, under the Constitution, to legis-late upon the subject of Slavery in the States where it does or may exist, or to exclude any State from admission into the Union, because its Consti-tution does or does not recognise the institution of Slavery as a part of its social system; and exof Slavery as a part of its social system; and expressly pretermitting any expression of opinion upon the power of Congress to establish or prohibit Slavery in any Territory, it is the sense of the National Council that Congress ought not to legislate upon the subject of Slavery within the Territories of the United States, and that any interference by Congress with Slavery as it exists in the District of Columbia, would be a violation of the spirit and intention of the compact by which the spirit and intention of the compact by which the State of Maryland ceded the District to the

United States, and a breach of the National faith. XIII.—The policy of the Government of the United States, in its relations with foreign govern ments, is to exact justice from the strongest, and do justice to the weakest; restraining, by all the power of the government, all its citizens from interference with the internal concerns of nations

with whom we are at peace.

XIV.—This National Council declares that all the principles of the Order shall be henceforward everywhere openly avowed; and that each mem-ber shall be at liberty to make known the existence of the Order, and the fact that he himself is a mem ber, and it recommends that there be no concealment of the places of meeting of subordinate councils.

E. B. BARTLETT, of Kentucky,

President of National Council.
C. D. DESHLER, of New Jersey, JAMES M. STEPHENS, of Maryland, Recording Secretary.

BUSINESS CARDS.

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OFFICE, Corner of Pennsylvania avenue and 12th atreet, (over Dyson's Drug Store.) Entrance on 12th street.

C. H. VAN PATTEN. M. D. Surgeon Dentist,
Office near Brown's Hotel, Penn. Avenue.
Charges New York and Philadelphia prices, and guarantees his work to be equal to any done in those cities.

R. B. DONALDSON, DENTIST. (LATE OF THE FIRM OF HUNT & DONALDSON.)

Office, southwest corner of 7th and D streets, or square from the Avenue, (Entrance on D street.)

GOD AND OUR NATIVE LAND! S. of A.--George Washington Camp, No. 1, meets every Friday evening at Tem-perance Hall, E street, between 9th and 10th streets. WM. H. SIBLEY,

Recording Secretary. ORTHERN LIBERTIES DIVISION. No. 12, Sons of Temperance, meets ever Tuesday evening in Temperance Hall, en E street between 9th and 10th streets, at 7 o'clock, P. M. WM. H. SIBLEY, W. P. R. J. Brall, R. S. feb 26—ly

EDGAR H. BATES. POLICE MAGISTRATE. Conveyancing, &c., promptly attended to. 21-1y [Star]

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DR. S. J. COCKERILLE, DENTIST, No. 246 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C. feb 16-d1v

JAMES H. SMITH, Wholesale and retail dealer in all kinds of igars, Tobacco, Snuff, Pipes, Snuff Boxes, Fine-cut, Chewing, and Smoking Tobacco. Pennsylvania Avenue, under Willard's Hotel,

next door to entrance.

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Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,
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BOOK AND JOB PRINTING, In all its varieties, neatly and promptly axecuted at the office of the American Organ, at reasonable rates, PROSPECTUS

"AMERICAN ORGAN," A Daily and Weekly Paper, published in Washing-ton City, D. C., by

AN ASSOCIATION OF NATIVE AMERICANS. E have reached an important crisis in our po-litical history. The two leading parties in our country, hitherto separated by broad lines, either of principle or of policy, differ now scarcely in any thing

country, fittherto separated by broad lines, either of principle or of policy, differ now scarcely in any thing but in names.

A National Bank, formerly an essential point of difference between rival parties, has now no advocates. A Protective Tariff for the sake of protection, which once divided parties and distracted our National Councils, has become obsolete, as a question of party policy, simply because a "recenus tariff" affords incidental protection to American Manufactures. A modification of the details of our present tariff system is all that is demanded by the most strenuous advocates of protection to American Industry.

The distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the several States, as formerly claimed by one party, and the application of those proceeds solely in aid of the national Treasury, as claimed by the other party, have both yielded to a compromise of these cendicting opinions, so far, at least, as to sink these questions as issues between Whigs and Democrats. A plan formed of a compound of "squatter sovereignty," of "graduation," and of a "surrender to the States" in which they lie, seems likely to withdraw the public lands from the areas of future party contests.

The improvement of harbors and rivers by congressional aid, on which political parties have hitherto differed at different times, has now bocome less a question of principle than ef local and sectional contest; and it will doubtless be adjusted by the next Con-

tion of principle than of local and sectional contest; and it will doubtless be adjusted by the next Con-gress, upon that basis of liberality and justice de-manded by the spirit of the age and the true interests

manded by the spirit of the age and the true interests of the country.

Other questions, of minor importance, on which, at different times, the two prominent parties of the country disagreed, have now, by a change of circumstances, become obsolete. What, then, remain as issues of any theoretical or practical importance between Whigh and Democrate? We know of none; and if these hitherto rival parties shall maintain their respective organizations, they will do so for the mere sake of the spoile of power!

But new issues have arisen, having no reference to

But new issues have arisen, having no reference to the party organizations of Whigs and Democrate-issues which are vastly important in their bearing upon the future welfare of the country—and which issues must, in their discussion, progress, and termination, annihilate these two parties, which, for yearn past, have battled, with alternate success, for political

A new era is at hand—an era which will be characterized, in the future history of these States, as the MEAA OF PATROTISM! Throughout the length and breadth of this great and glorious Union, the masses of the American people have spontaneously and simultaneously started the inquiry—"ARE NOT AMERICANS CAPABLE OF GEVERNING THEIR COUNTRY!" This inquiry is as universal as it is natural and pertinent. The response is being given in the thousands of associations afringing up in all portions of the United States, and resting on the single basis, that the native born citizens of this Union have the capacity and the will to administer their can Government, to protect the rights which they have inherited, and to perpetuate the freedom and independence of their native land!

Shall we trace the causes of this spontaneous and universal uprising of the masses of our countrymen! The evils incident to the indiscriminate immigration of foreigners into our country—the consequences of

The evils incident to the indiscriminate immigration of foreigners into our country—the consequences of permitting such immigrants to enjoy the right of suffrage—and the degrading effect of elevating foreigners to posts of honor and trust under our government; all these have been seen and known to our people for years past, and yet until now, with few exceptions, the American people have seemed to be blind to the progress of foreignism in the land. We need not, on the occasion of presenting this circular prospectus to the country, assign the causes for this sudden and general manifestation of the purpose of the American people to take the reins of government into their own hands; it is sufficient for the object we have now in view to state the undeniable and obvious fact that such purpose exists.

We now come forward to present to our fellow-citizens the mode and means of concentrating the opinions and of harmonizing the action of those who are disposed to unite in the formation of an "American area".

are disposed to unite in the formation of an "American party," whose purpose shall be to find a remedy for the manifold evils which have come upon us, and which are yearly increasing under the disastrous operation of our laws of naturalization! We propose to establish, in conformity with the wishes of thousands of the citizens of this District, and of a large number of our friends in the different States, a daily and weekly paper, to be called

THE AMERICAN ORGAN.

The publication will commence on the 18th day of November daily, and on the 20th weekly.

A cash capital, amply sufficient to commence and to continue the enterprise, has been subscribed and secured to be advanced by a number of wealthy and influential gentlemen; and we are insured a daily circulation surpassing that of any paper now published in Washington city. The number of our weakly subscribers will depend upon the enthusiasm of our friends in the several States, but we have such assurances that we cannot doubt we shall commence assurances that we cannot doubt we shall commence with many thousands; and that a year will not trans pire before our weekly list will be swelled to more

han one hundred thousand.

Our position at the seat of the federal government Our position at the seat of the federal government, the centre of our political system, where all the representatives of the States, and of the people annually assemble, and where prominent men of all parties periodically sojourn for many months, is considered by us, and by our friends, as the most favorable one for the publication of the organ of the Auraidan Party; and if the most untiring devotion to the advocacy of the doctrines and policy of this party shall give us a claim to its support, we know we shall deserve, and we trust we shall receive it.

We cannot perhaps more distinctly and concisely define the basis on which the American Organ is established than by presenting the following extract,

tablished than by presenting the following extract, which we copy and adopt from an address of a former President of the Missouri Native American Association, and published at St. Louis in February, 1841, to wit:

"THE PERPETUATION OF AMERICAN FREEDOM IS OUR OBJECT, AMERICAN RIGHTS OUR MOTTO, AND THE AMERICAN PARTY OUR COGNOMEN."

Our position is thus defined. We shall advocate

Our position is thus defined. We shall advocate such measures as will in our judgment, if carried out, perpetuate our freedom and protect our native rights; nor shall we at any time deviate from the path of duty as the organ of the American party, and the advocate of American rights.

We shall neither sustain nor oppess any political measures on the ground that they emanate from a Democratic or from a Whig administration; but we shall discuss all political questions with the most perfect freedom from favor or prejudice, toward the present or any future administration. Keeping always in view the principles and purposes of the American party, we shall battle for those principles and purposes, while as an independent journal, we shall approve what we think is right and condemn what we think is wrong in the principles of all public men and of all political parties. The editor of the American Organ will be a Democrat of the school of Jefferson and Madison, progressive in his notions of public policy, yet consistent in his advocacy of the rights of the States.

No essay or editorial shall ever appear in the American Organ, the tendency of which would be to prejudice the rights or wound the feelings of the citizens of any of the States. So far as the influence of this paper shall extend, the constitutional rights of each, and of all the States, shall be maintained. We hold that the institution of slavery belongs exclusively to those States in which it exists. Each of the States, for itself, has the sole and exclusive right to determine whether or not slavery shall exist within its borders. We shall therefore oppose all agitation of the question of slavery, either in Congress or out of it.

The "American Organ" will advocate the free and unbrammelled exercise of the rights of conscience, on

of elavery, either in Congress or out of si.

The "American Organ" will advocate the free and untrammelied exercise of the rights of conscience, on all questions connected with religious faith; but it will, by all fair and respectful arguments, oppose foreign domination over American citizens, from whatever quarter it may approach, and as well in matters ecclesissical as in matters political.

A synopsis of the proceedings of Congress during each seasion will be from day to day presented.

General and local news will be gathered and published, in order that our patrons may have a general knowledge of passing events.

The daily paper will be published every afternoon, (except Sundays,) and delivered te subscribers at 6).

cents per week, or mailed to subscribers at \$4 per

cents per week, or mailed to subscribers at \$4 per year, payable in advance.

The weekly paper will be published every Monday morning, at \$2 per year to single subscribers, payable in advance. Clubs of ten or more will be furnished at \$1 50 each per year, (if sent to any one post office,) payable in advance.

Advertising is solicited, at the usual rates; and, as the Organ will have an extensive circulation, it will afford the most desirable medium in this respect.

Subscribers will please remit their subscriptions, on or before the 20th day of November, directed to "American Organ," Washington City, D. C. nov 13

BUSINESS CARDS.

MISS S. A. FAULKNER, DRESS MAKER, South side Pennsylvania avenue, opposite U. S. Hotel, between 3d and 41-2 sts., Washington.

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ELSH'S-PREMIUM FAMILY FLOUR.

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50 barrels Welsh's Extra Super Flour, just received
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ian 15—if
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PETER LORILLARD, No. 42, Chatham Street, New York, accessor of Peter & George Lorillard, offers for cale all kinds of Snuff and Tobaccos in general use.

For particulars, a Price Current can be obtained by addressing as above.

This Establishment is one of the oldest of the kind in the United States.

feb 8—dly

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MESSRS. TOPHAM (Inte of Philadelphia) and NORFLET (of this city) respectfully announce to their friends and the public, that they have commenced the Saddling Business at the above stand, where they will make and keep constantly on hand a large and superior assortment of—Mens', Ladies', and Boys' Saddles
Bridles, Martingales, and Whips
Harness of every description, both for city and country use

Harness of every description, both for city and country use
All kinds of Trunks, Valises, and Carpet Bagr Ladies' Satchels, Travelling Baskets, and Fancy Work Boxes
Horse Blankets, Covers, Collars, and Hames Horse, Spoke, and Dust Brushes
Cards, Curry-combs, Sponges, &c.
All material used will be the best that can be obtained; and both of us having been practical workmen for several years, we feel confident that our work cannot be surpassed, either for style or durability. By unremitting efforts to give satisfaction, we hope to merit, and respectfully solicit, a share of public patronage.

Particular attention paid to covering Trunks, and repairing all kinds of work.

Saddiers' Tools constantly on hand.

nov 8-1y OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

E presume no Medical Preparation ever offered to the public has been
more thoroughly tested than PERRY DAVIS'S
PAIN KILLER. Thousands of persons, were they
called upon to do so, would cheerfully testify that
they have used it for various ills, with the most satisfactory success. It is within our own knowledge, isfactory success. It is within our own knowledge, that an immense amount of suffering has been relieved by it. Its proprietors, Messrs. Perry Davis & Son, save no pains or expense in order to satisfy the public. Being strictly honorable men, they observe the utmost uniformity in the manufacture of their celebrated Pain Killer. The materials of which it is composed are carefully selected, none but the best quality being used. By these means, the high reputation which the Pain Killer has long since acquired, is at all times triumphantly sustained. In view of these facts, we are by no means surprised to learn that Messrs. Davis & Son's sales are constantly and rapidly increasing. While we congratulate our friends that Messrs. Davis & Son's sales are constantly and rapidly increasing. While we congratulate our friends generally that so valuable a preparation as the Pain Killer is placed within their reach, we must be permitted to rejoice at the well-merited success of its liberal and enterprising proprietors."—Providence General Advertiser.

PERRY DAVIS'S VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER.

"Voluntarily, conscientiously, and with much ples sure, we recommend to our readers the above-name medicine. We speak from our own observation and experience, when we say, that it removes pain as it by magic from all parts of the body, and is one of the best medicines in use for checking diarrhos and removing the premonitory symptoms of cholera, is applied both internally and externally, with is applied both internally and externally, with the best effects, and none who have used the Pain Killer would willingly be without it constantly in their houses."—Cincinnati Evening Nonpariel.

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ORGANIZED on the plan of the Industrial Colleges of Continental Europe, and the only College in the Union in which gentlemen graduate in the industrial professions.

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Mechanics and Machinery, "H. H. BOUCHER.
Geology, Mineralogy, & Mining, "W. S. Rowson.
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President of Faculty STEAMER GEORGE PAGE

In connexion with the Orange and Alexandria Railro This commodious steamer will leave her slip, foo First commodules steamer will leave her slip, foot of Seventh street daily at 6 o'clock A. M., arriving in Alexandria in season for the trains of the Orange and Alexandria and Manassas Gap railroads for Gordonsville, Charlottesville, and Staunton, on the Manassas road for Winchester and Staaburg.

Breakfast on board the boat.

This boat is the only results like between West.

This boat is the only regular line between Wash ington and Alexandria JOHN VAN RISWICK, RICHARD WALLACH,

E. A RYTHER, Captain. CONGRESS HALL.

ENWICK & WESTERFIELD, having opened the above Establishment, grateful for past favors, will be happy to see their friends there. It is situated on the north side of Pennsylvania avenue, between Second and Third streets, where they will supply parties with all the luxuries of the season, such as the best Oysters, Game of all kinds, the choicest the market will afford.

Their Bar will be supplied with the best Liquors, Cigars, &c., and they hope, by attention to business, and a desire to please, to merit and obtain the patronage of any and all who are either hungry or thirsty.

nov 29-2m DR. WILLIAM LANPHIER, Dentist. No. 40, Washington street, Alexandria, Virginia, (iwenty-five years experience in his profession.) will attend in Washington on Mondays and Tuesdaya. Notice left at Berry's & Co., J. E. Bates's, F. S. Walsh's Drug Store, Navy Yard, and Clark's Drug Store, on the Island, will meet with prompt attention.

DR. JOHNSTON, BALTIMORE Lock Hospital, has dis-covered the most certain, speedy and effectual remedy in the world for

DISEASE OF IMPRUDENCE.
Relief in six to twelve hours. No Mercury or Novious Drugs. A cure warranted, or no charge, in from

Weakness of the Back or Limbs, Strictures, Pains in the Loins, Affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, Organic Weakness, Nervous Debility, Decay of the Physical Powers, Dyspepsia, Langor, Low Spirits, Confusion of Ideas, Palpitation of the Heart, Timidity, Tremblings, Dimeas of Sight or Giddiness, Disease of the Stomach, Affections of the Head, Throat, Nose or Skin—those terrible disorders arising from the indiscretion or Solitary Habits of youth—those dreadful and destructive practices which produce constitutional debility, render marriage impossible, and destroy both body and mind. one to two days.

Young Men,

Especially, who have become the victims of Solitary Vice, that dreadful and destructive habit, which annually sweeps to an untimely grave, thousands of young men, of the most exalted talents and brilliant intellect, who might otherwise have entranced listening Senates with the thunders of eloquence, or waked to costacy the living lyre, may call with full confidence.

Married Persons, or young men contemplating marriage, being aware of physical weakness, organic debility, deformities, &c., should immediately consult Dr. J., and be restored.

Organic Weakness, Immediately oured and full vigor restored. He who places himself under the care of Dr.

J., may religiously confide in his honor as a gentleman and confidently rely upon his skill as a physican.

OFFICE, No. 7 South Frederick street,
Left hand side going from Baltimore street, a few doors
from the corner
Fail not to observe name and number.

Fall not to observe name and number.

Be particular, for Ignorant, Trifling Quacks, with false names or Pathry Humbuy Certificates, attracted by the reputation of Dr. Johnston, lurk near.

All letters must contain a Postage Stamp, to use on

Dr. Johnston, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, graduate from one of the most eminent Colleges of the United States, and the greater part of whose life has been spent in the hospitals of London, Paris, Philadelphia and elsewhere, has effected some of the most astonishing cures that ever were known; many troubled with ringing in the head and ears when asleep; great nervousness, being alarmed at sudden sounds, bashfulness, with frequent blushing, attended sometimes with derangement of mind, were cured immediately.

Dr. J., addresses all those who have injured them-selves by improper indulgences and solitary habits, which ruin both body and mind, unfitting them for

Take Particular Notice.

which ruin both body and mind, unfitting them for either business, marriage, or society.

These are some of the sad and melancholy effects produced by early habits of youths, viz:

Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Pains in the Head, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Muscular Power, Palpitation of the Heart, Dyspepsia, Nervous Irritability, Derangement of the Digestive Functions, General Debibty, Symptoms of Consumption, &c.

Mentally.

The fearful effects on the mind are much to be dreaded—Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Depression of Spirits, Evil Forebodings, Aversion to Society, Self Distrust, Love of Solitude, Timidity, &c., are some of the evils produced.

Thousands of persons of all ages, can now judge what is the cause of their declining health, losing their vigor, becoming weak, pale, nervous and emaciated, have a singular appearance about the eyes, cough, and symptoms of Consumption.

Young Men Who have injured themselves by a certain practice indulged in when alone—a habit frequently learned from evil companions, or at school, the effects of which are nightly felt, even when asleep, and if not cured, renders marriage impossible, and destroys cured, renders marriage impossible, and destroys both mind and body, should apply immediately. What a pity that a young man, the hope of his country, the darling of his parents, should be snatched from all prospects and enjoyments of life, by the consequences of deviating from the path of nature, and indulging in a certain secret habit. Such persons, must before contemplating

reflect that a sound mind and body are the most necessary requisites to promote connuisal happiness. Indeed, without these, the journey through life becomes a weary pilgrimage; the prospect hourly darkens to the view; the mind becomes shadowed with despair, and filled with the melancholy reflection, that the happiness of another becomes blighted with our own.

Dr. Johnston's Invigorating Remedy, for Organic Weakness.

By this great and important remedy, Weakness of the Organs are speedily cured, and full vigor re-

usands of the most nervous and debilitated, who had lost all hope, have been immediately re-lieved. All impediments to Marriage, Physical, or Mental Disqualification, Nervous Trembling, Weakness or Exhaustion of the most fearful kind, speedily

To Strangers. The many thousands of the most desperate cases cured at this institution within the last twelve years, and the numerous important Surgical Operations performed by Dr. Johnson, witnessed by the reporters of the papers, and many other persons, notices of which have appeared again and again before the public, besides his standing as a gentleman of character and responsibility is a sufficient guarantee to the afficient

Disease of Imprudence.

When the misguided and imprudent votary of pleasure finds he has imbibed the seeds of this painful disease, it too often happens that an ill-timed sense of shame or dread of discovery deters him from applying to those who, from education and respectability, can alone befriend him, delaying till the constitutional symptoms of this horrid disease make their appearance, affecting the head, throat, nose, skin, &c., progressing on with frightful rapidity, till death puts a period to his dreadful sufferings by sending him to "that bourne from whence no traveller returns." It is a melancholy fact that thousands fall victims to this terrible disease owing to the unskilfulness of ignorant pretenders, who, by the use of that deadly poison, mercury, ruin the constitution and make the residue of life miserable.

To strangers.—The Dr.'s Diplomas hang in his

To strangers.-The Dr.'s Diplomas hang in his Letters must contain a stamp to use

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From the Centreville, Queen Anne's county, Mu ryland Times.

There is nothing more true than that events in a nation's history develop the characteristics of men. Gur own Revolution is a striking illustra-tion. The time that tried men's souls produced men whose souls, when tried, were not found wanting. We have just passed through a political revolution. A great triumph has been achieved by men whose mental nerve, unquestioned courage, and indomitable energy were necessary to the achievment. The American party has triumphed, gloriously triumphed-and every member, notwithstanding all that may be said to the contrary, has the satisfaction of knowing that it is the triumph of patriotism and principle. As far as the State of Maryland is concerned, one of the chief fruits of this triumph, is the right to elect a mem-ber of the Senate of the United States, and I propose to make a few plain remarks upon this really important subject. There are certain elements in a political party which must necessarily be adhered to—a departure from these elements is a departure from principle, and a departure from principle is the certain forerunner of destruction. The princi-pal elements of the American party is embraced in the maxim: "Americans shall rule America" in other words, give preference to our own people. I design to apply this maxim to the subject under consideration, and respectfully suggest that the American party in Maryland owe it to the State and the party, to send a Marylander to the Senate of the United States—not only a Marylander, but one who has fearlessly done good and active service in the American cause from its commence-

ment to the present hour, whose life and action are unmistakably identified with the masses. Have we such a man, and who is he? Punhesitatingly answer, we have. We have him in the person of one born in this country—one whose ancestors for six generations past lie mouldering in the soil of the Eastern Shore. The gentlemen to whom I refer, is William Alexander, Esq., of Baltimore. I have known him from infancy. knew his father and his grandfathers, on both the father and mother's side, and I say without fear of father and mother's side, and I say without fear of contradiction, a stock more truly and thoroughly American, does not exist. Our old people here will remember his maternal ancestor, Samuel Jackson, of Caroline county, who raised and equipped, chiefly at his own expense, a company of minute men, which he commanded, while four of his sons served in the ranks, and rendered, as is well known, throughout the Revolutionary war, and up to the surrender at York Town, efficient service in the glorious cause of freedom. The bravery in the glorious cause of freedom. The bravery of his grandfather, Robert Alexander, who was born in this county, who throughout the Revolu-tion, was in the Maryland line, and distinguished himself at the celebrated charge of bayonets on Long Island, at the battle of Monmouth, the battle of Brandywine, the fierce onslaught of the Hes-sians, and subsequently in the Southern campaign, needs no comment here.

The balls of the enemy, carried by him in his body to the grave, and the noble service in which they were received, were themes of patriotic conversation, when I was a boy, and I am sure there are many yet alive who remember with delight the war-worn veteran's narrative. I am not one of those who believe that a man's merits are necessarily increased by the merit of his ancestors, but I think at a time when the maxim, "Americans shall rule America," is beginning to be understood, it would be wrong to frown down or overlook the

glorious attributes of patriotic ancestry.

Mr. Alexander was born in this county, and lived here until 1835. It was his misfortune early in life to lose both of his parents, and by their death to be placed in a situation where it was ne-cessary for him to make exertions for his own support. As a youth, he maintained an exemplary character, struggled bravely with adversity, and to tendered pecuniary assistance of his relatives, pre-ferring that it should be exclusively enjoyed by his younger brothers. From this county to Baltimore, where he commenced the study of the law, and was admitted to the bar in 1839 or '40. His success in the practice of his profession

is well known; as a quiet, persevering, practical, professional man, he has few superiors.

With this brief sketch of his personal antecedents, I now desire to speak of him in connexion with the American movement. There is not a man in the Union more completely identified with the American party than William Alexander. At a time when the Democratic party was in its strength and power, and when he had as fair prospect of preferment as any of the junior members of that party, he, upon principle, left it to join what was then regarded as a hopeless cause. The American party did not then number fifty known members within the State of Maryland, nor was there even any regular place of meeting for a Council. With a few devoted friends, he was among the most active and efficient in bringing about a perfect association. I hazard nothing in saying he it was who first saw the necessity of a national organization. The members of the party in this State and tion. The members of the party in this State and elsewhere will recollect the labors of Mr. Alexander to establish the dea that as long as the Order was sectional, it never could be successful; that in order to make its measures felt upon the great national questions of the day, its principles, which were then chiefly confined to the large cities, must be disseminated and discussed in the rural districts. Without disparagement to the labors of others, I think it may be fairly said, he was chiefly instru-

mental in bringing about a national organization.

It was upon his resolution, introduced in the
Maryland Council, that a committee was appointed maryand Council, that a committee was appointed to visit New York for the purpose of adjusting difficulties of the Order and calling together a Na-tional Council, in which every State and Congres-sional District in the Union might be represented, and, as one of that committee, his exertions mainly contributed to the success which attended its forts. It will be remembered that only thirteen States

ssembled at New York in June, 1854, and that therefore the council adjourned to meet at Cincin-nati in the following November. At Cincinnati, Mr. Alexander represented this State in a commit-tee of one from each State upon the framing of the constitution of the Order; how faithfully he worked, and with what untiring activity he parti-cipated in the debates upon all the leading topics which came before the council, is known to every member of that body, and I take for granted cheerfully admitted by every member of the American party. He was also a member of the Natisnal Council which met at Philadelphia for the purpose of framing the American platform. There, too, his unremitting attention to the business of the body won him, as I well know, the approbation of the members generally. His speech upon the admission of the Louisiana delegation was characterized by force of reasoning, good sense, and lofty patriotism, and proved him to be a man of decided ability. His speech in reply to Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, on the subject of non-intervention by Congress on the subject of slavery, was an able argument, and established to the sat-isfaction of all who heard him, that Abolitionists, wherever he might meet them, would find in him no

ordinary antagoniet.

More time might properly be occupied in reviewng Mr. A.'s concexion with the American party. conclude, however, by saving no man living has of the Order-at home-abroad-by day-by night-with pen and tongue, he has been the constant and untiring advocate of our glorious cause. In the recent canvass he visited nearly every coun-